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OFFICE FURNITURE Great Variety, manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fullton-st, New-York, Deaks, Library Tables, &c.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.-Last five days to es, Gaiters and Slippers below cost.
Miller & Co., 26 West 14th-st.

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Postage free in the United States.

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Attack by Lord Selborne on the Irish proposals. === Greek question unsettled. Explosion in the Church of San Luis, in Madrid. ==== Death of General Gaitau.

CONGRESS.-The House in session. - Warm discussion of the President's message; its reference to the Committee on Labor. = In Committee : The Pan-Electric Investigation - Secretary Turner's testimony before the Labor Investigating

Domestic.-The switchmen of the Lake Shore road in Chicago return to work. === Boycotters indicted for robbery in St. Louis. == Investigating the grave robberies at Syracuse, A hearing before Governor Hill the Areade bill. — Discussion Gas bills in the Assembly, === The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad sold. - Report of the Census Bureau on strikes and lockouts. = An insane woman at Harmony, New-Jersey, killed her four children and herself.

CITY AND SURBURBAN .- Little change in the Third Avenue strike. — Quiet among Brooklyn strikers. — Hours of labor reduced by Brewster & Co. - Observances of Good Friday. - The Metropolitans beaten by Athletics, Baltimores by Breoklyns, === Funeral of Charles E. Loew. Socialists denounced the police.

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Generative ally fair, with nearly stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 85°; lowest, 53°; average, 665g°.

How greatly the labor troubles of this country would be reduced if only both sides would always submit to arbitration, may be inferred from some statistics in the Government labor report on strikes in 1880. Out of the 762 strikes in that year 7112 per cent of them, or 544, were due to differences about wages alone. Who doubts, if these questions had been submitted to arbitrators, that they could have been settled to the satisfaction of both employers and employes without a strike?

The last trustworthy news from Panama through Captain Sherwood, who has had charge of a dredger at work on the Canal for seven months. There is, he says, no energy, no ability, no faithfulness, shown by the French contractors. He does not despair of the canal, however, but of the canal management, which must be changed before the ditch can be finished. M. de Lesseps will probably dismiss Captain Sherwood's report as he did Mr. Bigelow's, by declaring it "absurd."

Apparently there is to be no end to the unhappiness of Peru. Despoiled by a fereign foe and reduced to despair and bankruptcy, one would have thought the Peruvians would have been glad to quit fighting long ago and let anybody rule them if only peace were maintained. But Iglesias was overthrown just when he seemed strongest, and now news comes that Pierola will lead a revolution against Caceres. It is a lucky thing for Peru that the Monroe Doctrine is still upheld on this continent, or long ago she might have fallen prey to some European Power that would have seized her in behalf of peace."

If the President were governed by correct Civil Service principles in all his appointments, he would not be in a quandary now to know what to do with the Brooklyn postmastership; he would long ago have made General McLeer his own successor. General McLeer is a Re publican, but he is not an unpleasant partisan, and he makes a good postmaster. His nonappointment is due to politics of course; and since that is the case, we really don't see why Mr. Cleveland hesitates to appoint Delmar to the place. To be sure, Delmar is Boss McLaughlin's "man," and a machine politician of the worst type. But since Democratic politics must prevail, he is probably as good a Democratic politician to appoint as any other. Indeed, he is a better representative of his party than Mr. John Wood for instance.

The strike of the switchmen on the Lak Shore road in Chicago has been settled, and the men are back in their old places. On just what terms reconciliation was effected, those who know will not tell. The demand of the strikers was for the discharge of eight nonanion switchmen. According to the railroad managers this concession has not been made according to the strikers, their obnoxious fellow workmen will be engaged in some place else within sixty days. It is surmised that the business men of Chicago who were suffering greatly from the strike have agreed to provide the eight non-unionists with places at the same wages they get now. This is an evasion of the question of principle at stake; but if all parties to the conflict are satisfied, the disinterested public will find no fault.

It is a terrible thing to interfere with the personal liberty of men or women; but it is also a terrible thing when the dislike of putting a friend under restraint ends in so dreadful a tragedy as that enacted yesterday in a farmhouse near Mattewan, N. J. A mother, known to be out of her mind, killed one child, wounded three others, and then poisoned herself. The unfortunate woman had said that her children would be better off if they were dead, and her friends "had been thinking" of send-

been treated; but they delayed with sad result. Yet there are men and women in every comwickedness to put any demented person under restraint who does not actually rave.

The carriage manufacturers, Brewster & Co., have decided to reduce the working hours of their men from ten to nine, without reduction of wages. The concession was not demanded at this time by the men, and is a refreshing oasis of peace and good will in a desert of strikes and other labor troubles. This firm has always been fair in the treatment of its employes, and the experiment will be watched with interest both by men who believe, and men who do not believe, in eight hours a day for labor. The incident is commended to the notice of all strikers. It should be remembered, too, that the employes of Brewster & Co. struck some time ago for eight hours' work. They were beaten then and surrendered unconditionally-now the firm has granted them a reduction to nine hours without asking.

The work of the grand juries in every direction nowadays seems to be to deal with complications arising from the strikes. In St. Louis yesterday nine members of the Bakers' Union who had made two boycotted confectioners pay a fine of \$50 each were indicted. It seems, then, that danger lurks 'neath the boycott even when it succeeds. These nine men will be tried for robbery in the third degree. A more serious set of indictments was for manslaughter against the nine deputy sherifts who were mixed up in the shooting of Thompson on the St. Louis Bridge. It is not doubted that these officials were badly frightened, and it may be that their shooting was entirely unjustifiable. These points can best be settled in court where neither fear nor favor will be shown.

CONSPIRACY.

What is a conspiracy? It is no longer a question whether conspiracy is prohibited by law. But few agree as to the question what constitutes unlawful conspiracy. It is important to the interests of labor that law-abiding men should know where they overstep the limit. It is important to the authorities not to strain the law beyond its rightful meaning.

mine, or a mill, is equally illegal whether the difficult to prove that an unlawful agreement with others inspires the individual law-break. ers. Where that cannot be proven beyond doubt, it is the right course to hold these n en for the crimes of violence they have personally difficult to prove.

such as the seizure of trains or cars, the break- many cogent reasons. His next choice is the ing of tracks, the "killing" of engines, the burning of mills, or the firing of mines, is a lafter a long debate ordered to a third reading a crime, whether the result of a conspiracy or not. bill providing for the piece price system. Then Here, again, it is more difficult to trace the the cry was raised that this system was allied

than to fasten it upon the actual perpetrators. But it clearly is conspiracy when men resort to a boycott. The demand that others shall cease to do business with a person, firm or corporation, is on its face an attempt to destroy the business of that person, firm or corporation. It can have no other meaning. The very terms of the demand tell the world that a certain association named has conspired to do this thing. Every such appeal, on behalf of an association. is an act in furtherance of a criminal conspiracy, and should be punished as a crime. There the crime begins, in attempting to break down the business of another. Every person who distributes any such appeal in printed form, or by word of mouth demands that others shall join in a boycott, has crossed the line which separates the law-abiding citizen from the criminal. He should then be punished without hesitation, until this alien monster, the boycott, which threatens the liberty of all duty of the Legislature to meet it promptly. American citizens, is driven from American soil.

One other thing is clear. When a combination of men offers to a worker money to induce him to leave the work in which he is engaged, or promises to support him while out of employment, or threatens him with vengeance if he does not leave, these are all proofs of a conspiracy to destroy a business. Every such act suffices to support an indictment. All who participate in the association by which such offers or threats are made, and continue to support its authority, or to furnish it money, are engaged in a conspiracy. If this seems hard, let it be considered how the matter would appear if nine merchants should combine to take from a tenth all his salesmen or porters, and should hire them to leave him, and thus try to close up his store and ruin his business. Not a workingman would deny that these merchants were all guilty of criminal conspiracy, and ought to be punished to the full extent of the

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The fact that Prince Bismarck's organ, The North German Gazette, has discussed the possibility of war between France and Germany probably indicates little more than the Chancellor's general distrust of the Republic. The rational presumption is that if a plebiscite were taken in France three-fourths of the nation would declare in favor of peace, and the same feeling no doubt exists in Germany. It does not, however, unfortunately, depend upon the weight of public opinion in either country whether peace shall be maintained, and therein ics whatever danger the situation presents. Prince Bismarck is apparently disquieted by the demagogism which appears to count for more each year in the government of France. The French chauvinists may be a small minority, a cost of two millions is better than a cost of but they are active and noisy, and their noise is liable to be mistaken for popular sentiment by the politicians who do not really keep touch of the masses. In France, more than in most ous fault is found with the plans adopted by countries, the majority has hitherto suffered itself to be led. The Revolution was the work that they are clumsy and homely. It says that of a minority, and the Terror was maintained they are not creditable to the skill and taste of by a very small minority. But the few had the bridge engineers. A glance at them seems definite aims and no scruples, and therefore

they dragooned the whole country. there is certainly room for suspicion that they are less expensive and leave the uninterrupted might not be more reluctant than other desper- ground for such uses as in time are likely to ate adventurers in politics have been to risk a arise. foreign war as a last recourse against failure. At present there seems to be no special danger of such an attempt, the colonial expeditions having elicited so emphatic an expression of doing with its money and its trust. It expects public disapproval that little chance of popular- them to do this work as cheaply as it possibly

ing her back to the asylum where she once had struggle could be contemplated calmly and and further conduct will be watched with without misgiving. The war of 1870 disillusionized the French people on the subject of munity who think that it is simply downright official returns and guarantees, and it will take a good many years to obliterate the memory of that disaster.

Germany is less exposed to danger from political opportunism. As The North German Gazette says, if she remains calm no fear need be felt for the result; of course up to a certain point. If Germany is resolved not to quarrel with France the latter can only open a serious breach by putting herself entirely in the wrong. In 1870 it was not difficult for Louis Napoleon to bring on war, because Germany had made up her mind that conflict was unavoidable, and feeling fully prepared, rather welcomed than avoided it. The case is different now. There is no object for Bismarck in another war, and in the circumstances it would not be easy to goad him into one. Perhaps nothing less than a development of Social Anarchism threatening to the stability of the Republic would impel the French Government to seek a palliative in blood-letting. But there is no ground for apprehending any such development. In Paris and the large cities there is a restless and disturbing element, which seems to be equally hostile to all forms of government. But the army is apparently faithful, and French Republicans have learned to use it for the repression of riot firmly. Of late, indeed, a disquieting timidity in the face of Socialism has been shown, and this may have inspired The North German Gazette's discussion of future contingencies. Of all events at all likely to stimulate an outbreak between the nations, the death of Bismarck, or Moltke, or both, seems most to be apprehended.

THE PRISON PROBLEM AGAIN.

A few years ago, when the Democrats were in the majority in both Senate and Assembly, the workingmen of the State who were hostile to the convict contract labor system asked them to abolish it. The Democratic Legislature, in spite of its many promises, refused to grant this request, contenting itself with referring the matter to a popular vote. The popular vote, while not large enough to be really decisive, was against the system and it has since been abolished.

But with the disappearance of contract labor Obviously any and every resort to force, in from the prisons the State found itself conorder to prevent the operating of a railroad, a fronted with a very difficult problem. What was to be substituted for the abandoned outcome of a conspiracy or not. It is always policy? How could a change be made which would be for the better and which would leave the prisons self-sustaining? These questions are still being asked. Mr. Baker, the experienced and efficient Superintendent of Prisons. has exhaustively discussed them in his annual committed, and not for conspiractes which are reports. As the result of practical tests which have been applied under his own eye Mr. Baker Clearly, also, any interference with property. is decidedly in favor of the contract system for piece price system. A month ago the Assembly tangible crime to a secret conspiracy of men to the discarded system and the bill was defeated when put upon its final passage.

Well, having excluded the two systems mentioned the Legislature must needs adopt the State account system; and assuming that it may finally conclude to do just that Mr. Baker has submitted some instructive figures to the members. He assures them that the appropriation of \$800,000 for the expenses of manufacturing in the prisons on State account is not large enough. In order to keep the prisoners at work until the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1886, a further sum of \$300,000 is called for. Mr. Baker adds that 500 men have been idle for months in Auburn Prison; that before next spring 1,000 more will be thrown out of employment at Sing Sing by reason of the expiration of laundry and stove contracts; and that no provision has yet been made for putting these men to work.

The situation is a grave one. It is the plain

While THE TRIBUNE has good reason to congratulate the taxpayers of New-York upon the result of its work with relation to the Harlem bridge project, it is not yet clear that the structure will not cost the city vastly more money than it is worth. Our exposures saved at least \$1,000,000. The monstrous contract to which the Commissioners were committed when we unearthed the affair fixed the viaduct's actual cost at \$2,680,000, but from the shape things were taking we should have been surprised if the city had escaped with a smaller burden all told than \$3,500,000. But having checked these extravagant schemes just in the nick of time, the Commissioners got out of the arrangement somehow, and began to discover that they were engaged in handling a public trust. They lost their temper, but retained their discretion when this fact was brought home to them, and facing about they invited the public to bid on the necessary contracts.

When the bids were opened on Thursday it was found that two firms, one bidding on the masonry and the other on the iron work, offered to put up the structure for \$1,780,907 60. If the business of the Commission were managed economically not more than two millions would need to be spent at the very outside. We do not for a moment concede that this whole project is not wasteful and unnecessary. On the contrary, we affirm that it was conceived for the benefit of Harlem River real estate speculators and put through the Legislature as a "fat job." There are already six bridges across the Harlem, and the city could well afford to wait for a seventh till it was in a condition to stand the expense of it. But if it must be built.

three and a half. Reputable engineers, however, assert that even two millions is an extravagance, and serithe Commission. The Engineering News thinks to confirm that opinion in the unprofessional mind. The completed bridge will consist of The small proprietors, the rural population, two stiff metallic arches and a gloomy expanse have fuller representation to-day than ever of stone wall. Such an arrangement of archbefore, and they are almost to a man opposed to way is a violation of engineering æsthetics, and war. The spirit of resentment against Ger- so much stone wall is expensive while it is many is no doubt strong among them, but it is neither necessary for strength nor pleasing to not credible that the generation which lived the eye. A different plan was submitted to the through the last war will consent to another. | Commissioners at their last meeting by a well-The strongest influence among the French known firm of engineers, which certainly merits agricultural population is thrift, and this im- their thoughtful attention. The designers plies a love of law and order, low taxes and guarantee that its cost will be only \$1,582,000. steady markets. As opposed to this prevalent It is certainly handsome, the balances of archfeeling for peace are the ambitions and fears way, pier and stone wall being well preserved. of the political class. What these might do if and if it is safe, strong and durable, the elethey became convinced that the republican ment of reduced expense is a strong argument form of government was losing public confi- in its favor. Instead of a dreary stretch of dence and respect is of course conjectural; but wall, it provides handsome archways, which

These Commissioners must understand that the public demands that they shall cease their secretive proceedings and show what they are ity appears to lie in an appeal to the military can be done, saving every dollar that is not unvanity of the nation. Nor is the condition of questionably necessary. It has begun its work the French army such that so tremendous a in a way that naturally excites apprehension the chal severity that it has invited.

LEFT-HANDED COMPLIMENT. Thesion Herald remarks that "Mr. Clevelandakes exactly the kind of President "that honest men who believed him to be "likew honest ought to have expected he "would This is maladroit praise of the honest'n in question. It commits them to an extrdinary ethical standard. Can it be possiblihat The Herald believes that Mr. Clevels is treating the Garland case exactly as the lest men who had faith in him ought to havexpected he would treat it? Honest men alter the country have taken occasion emphailly to condemn the course of the Presidein the Garland case. Included in the list of se honest men are andoubtedly a large number those who have believed Mr. Cleveland the likewise honest, prominent "Independe" among others. Was it incumbent upon se men to expect that in the event of his ction to the Presidency Mr. Cleveland could counted upon to retain in his Cabinet an offil who had made himself repugnant to the mil sense of the people by being involved in onef the most disgraceful scandals in the

And ill it be seriously claimed that honest men to have believed that Cleveland was honesee in his course in regard to appointmentexactly what they were committed by their nesty to seeing? Mr. Cleveland suspende Republican officials; he appointed Demoats to fill the vacancies; the Senate, to the eithat they might not act in the dark, respect:ly asked for the papers upon which he basedch suspensions; Mr. Cleveland declined to faish these papers, writing a heated and unwarrfable message on the subject; and at last, findishe cannot bulldoze the Senate into blind acquicence, he withdraws the names of officials whome had appointed and renominates them on thexpiration of the terms of the suspended officia. Is this the tricky and evasive sort of Civ Service Reform" that the honest men who lieved in Cleveland's honesty had a right to exet that he would furnish them?

historf the Government?

No.o. These honest men have not had their reaso,ble expectations met. They have a righto regard themselves as victims of misplaceconfidence.

THE BOYCOTT MUST FAIL.

Theailure of the boycott in this country is alreada foregone conclusion. The American peoplare so imbued with the spirit of toleration tit they do not quickly rouse themselves to rept even abuses. The respect for the freeda of the individual is sometimes carried so far s to have the effect of encouraging invasion of public or private rights. The general doosition and purpose is to allow every one tl utmost liberty compatible with immunitfrom license, and though there are some miscaiages in the national policy, it is carried out badly to the advantage of the country. The bycott is so foreign and undemocratic an invento, so opposed in principle to American doctries, that when the attempt was made to introdce it here the public was not prepared for the novelty, and at first probably failed to realizets scope and meaning. But this state of hestation and doubt did not last long, for the bccott has at least the merit of explaining itself, and the simplest citizen after watching its opration a little while must arrive at a full compehension of what it implies. It is in effect an attempt to establish in this

free centry a tyranny and a slavery wholly incompsible with the survival of democratic institutins. Such a machinery never could have originted here. It belongs to an entirely different state of society, politics and civilization. The conception is ancient, but wherever ithas been applied it has been the instrument of barbarous or despotte power seeking to coerce and to intimidate in defiance of any doctrine of equal rights and individual liberty. Such a method is as much out of place in this Republic as the thumb-screws and the rack would be. The right to apply such coercion to an American citizen is denied by our fundamental principles of government. The Constitution of the United States, and those of all the separate States, declare in their bill of rights a magna charta which excludes the boycott. The ignorance of our system of government exhibited by those who have had recourse to this prohibited survival from barbarism and despotism is indeed their only apology for so mischievous an experiment. A free community cannet and will not permit such a process to be established. And the moment public opinion is awakened to the meaning of the attempt it rises against the boycott with prompt indignation, and quashes it.

There is no danger that this unassimilable exotic will ever attain formidable proportions among as. Foreigners may bring all manner of crude and mistaken notions with them, but they will have to discard them, and to conform to American principles. They will have to learn that Americans refuse to allow others to dictate to or dragoon them, just as they refuse to dictate to or dragoon others. No doubt it is difficult for those who have lived only on sufferance under despotic governments to realize the necessity of conserving individual liberty and right in a country where the people are the rulers; but they must learn that the maintenance of national freedom depends upon insistance on this, and they will comprehend the truth in time. While they are learning what freedom is, however, they must be prevented from the kind of blundering the attempt to introduce the boycott among us involves, and public opinion is already giving them some salutary lessons. Agitation and organization are free to all, provided they are conducted within lawful limits. No man here possesses any rights which infringe those of his neighbor. That is the secret of ordered liberty, and the boycott is a flagrant and insufferable invasion of it. Sooner or later, and the sooner the better, the boycott must go.

Professor Calthrop writes to The Syracuse Journal of a spot on the son which is " more than 20,000 miles across." The dark spot which Mr. Garland has placed on the Cleveland Administration is not so large as that, but, as Mercutio remarked about his wound, "'tis enough."

For the sake of their own reputation it is to be hoped that the Democratic members of the Unio Legislature have indeed begun to be ashamed of upholding the forgery by which four persons were thrust into seats in the Senate. The report is that the case is found to be so flagrant, and the defence so firmsy, that decent Democrats nesitate whether partisanship requires them to uphold the fraud any longer. They have gone so far already, in upholding this crime, that it will be hard indeed for them by any change of front to recover the confidence of the public.

The report is circulating in Albany that Mr. Shanahan, Superintendent of Public Works, is not to be reappointed. And if the canals, now that the season for navigation has arrived, are in the cendition pictured by a correspondent of The Commercial Bulletin of this city, Shanahan would seem to be an excellent official to supersede. The correspondent in question has lately been over the section of the Eric Canal lying between Albany and Troy, and he writes that " the condition of the bed, bottom and sides in many places may be aptly described as disgraceful." He also asserts that some of the locks are in poor repair, and that the boatmen are further embarrassed by sand-bars and other impediments which have been allowed to

accumulate. The Rochester Herald after summariz ing The Bulletin's indictment adds a count or two on its own account. It observes that one does not have to go outside of Rochester " to find the conditions described by the Albany correspondent," and it quotes boatmen as complaining that there are many places along the line of the Erie which a fully loaded boat cannot go over without dragging on the bottom. Mr. Shanahan is paid \$6,000; year for looking after the canals, and is allowed three assistants and half a dozen clerks, all of whom draw comfortable salaries, to help him. It looks as if he wasn't earning his money, wasn't doing well

The President has a singular facility for doing something at the wrong time.

by the peo

The mythical woman who fought a mythical duel on the field of Waterloo is reported to have asked Dr. Grusdevach to try on her his mythical process of freezing a patient solid and thawing him out after a year or two fresher and brighter for the experience. There could be no better use made of women who fight duels than to freeze them solid. But the experiment should first be tried on the members of the Executive Committee of the Empire Protective Association who ordered the reckless and wicked strike on the Third Avenue road. It would be an excellent plan to tie these fellows up by converting them into pillars of ice. And they never should be thawed out.

Mr. Morrisou's latest attempt to get favor from Pennsylvanians for his tariff bill, by striking out all the clauses reducing duties on iron and steel and on iron ore, has met with failure as it deserved. The iron and steel manufacturers decline to be used as a catspaw by the Democratic monkey, and declare themselves in strong terms against pending bill. Possibly the expected support of Mr. Randall and his friends may not materialize.

The President does not deny that he is going to et married, but he inveighs heavily against making his personal affairs public. "These reports," he says. "are a shame and an outrage upon all the privacles and decencies of life, and the press should find something better to do than to be pitching into an unprotected girl in this brutal way." Isn't this language much stronger than the occasion calls for ? We fail to see that any disrespect is offered the prospective young bride by the report that she will narry the President. And even if there should happen to be any difference of opinion on that score, few persons will go with Mr. Cleveland so far as to regard it as a "shame" and an "outrage' and to think it equivalent to "pitching into an unin a "brutal way." It is likely that it will do Mr. Cleveland good to get married. We trust that he will be very happy, and we are exceedingly hopeful that before his wedding day he will get into a good humor. Amiability is really essential upon such an occasion.

Mr. Gould thought that Mr. Powderly needed bracing up." Something besides "bracing up" seems to be needed by the leaders of some branches of the Knights of Labor in this vicinity. A little infusion of common sense would not be out of place.

So much June weather in April as we have had this season is unusual, not to say extraordinary, Thrice within a week the mercury in New-York has been up to or above 80°. Such an event occurs, on an average, only once in four or five Aprils ; although twenty-six in succession, beginning with that of 1835, passed without even that figure being attained here, according to Dr. Draper's records. The highest April temperature given by that au thority between 1822 and 1884 was 849, this being registered in 1822, 1861 and 1871. Yesterday Hudnut's thermometer stood at 85°. At the same place, however, April 22, 1885, the practically unprecedented height of 87° was reached. But for that incident yesterday's heat would beat the local record for this time of year for more than half a century. The burst of excessive heat las April was followed by a cold reaction which lasted until the middle of May. That experience may not be precisely paralleled this spring, but a long continuance of the present abnormal weather is hardly

That's a meek and lowly preacher in Richmond who says from the platform in a public meeting that "there is not salt enough in the Atlantic Ocean to save the man who puts his hands " on him. He adds that "it would take a magnifying glass that would magnify by a hundred thousand times to see what is left of him." A match between this fighting parson and Paster Downs of Boston, Marquis of Queensberry rules, no scratching allowed, would excite even more interest than the oposed prize-fight between John L. Sullivan and "Jem" Smith.

Naturally all brokers are indignant when it is roposed to tax speculative sales. The bill pending at Albany appears to them altogether vicious and unjust, and contrary to public policy. It makes a great difference what point of view a man takes. The late lamented John Morrissev could never be quite persuaded that gampling at a faro table was objectionable. Gambling in grain affects not only those who win or lose, and the public morals besides, but also the interests ot all legitimate traders and all honest producers.

Mr. Gould's testimony before the Congressional Committee was calculated to give the committee a much clearer impression than many of the members had seemed to possess of the nature of the struggle at the West. He testified, as usua!, with great clearness and force, and his statements as to disputed points are precisely corroborated by other evidence. But it is a peculiar circumstance that the members of the committee who were so anxions to learn all about stock operations from Mr. Powderly did not apply to Mr. Gould for information on that subject

The material growth of this Nation is set forth in graphic style by atlas-makers in the changes made in their maps from year to year. There has just come to hand, for example, a fine folio from the well-known house of Rand, McNally & Co., New-York and Chicago, bearing the imprint 1886. It follows only a year behind its predecessor of 1885. and yet its well-engraved maps show an increase of 3,193 miles of railroads, 3,085 new railroad stations and shipping points, 1,066 new post-offices, and 27 new counties in the various States and Territories. The census of 1885 in thirteen States is reported, and all railroad stations, telegraph express, post and money order offices carefully in-dexed, so that he who runs may read and he who reads may easily find out all he wants to know about this and other countries. The work bears out the promise of its name-" The Complete Business Atlas "-- and is worthy of the Nation whose greatness it especially portrays.

PERSONAL.

Chang Yen Woon, the Chinese Minister, and his com panions bring their baggage in a multitude of yellow wicker boxes.

Miss Van Zandt, the prima donna, has been danger ously ill, but at St. Petersburg and not at Cannes, as has been reported.

The new principal of Williston Seminary is the Rev. William Gailagner, who has been Master of the Girls Latin School, Boston, of which city he is a native. At the age of twenty he was graduated second in Harvard's class of 1869.

Ex-Governor Perham, of Maine, appears to have received much benefit from the medical treatment he Mr. Charles Dudley Warner will be the Commencement

Day orator at the Worcester, Mass., Normal School on

Mr. Greenwood, the London journalist, is visiting at Mayor King, of Philadelphia, conscientiously sold al

his street railroad stock before taking office, and thereby lost \$50,000, the sum by which their market value was increased during his term of office. There is a little difference between a Philadelphia Mayor and a New-York Aiderman.

Bishop Stevens, of Philadelphia, now finds his work telling seriously upon his health. Many of the clergymen of his diocese are talking of inviting the Rev. Dr Phillips Brooks, of Boston, so become a candidate for the post of Assistant Bishop. He was formerly located in Philadelphia, and was very popular there, and several of the leading candidates would doubtless retire in his favor if he would outer the race. Friends of the Rev. Dr. McVicar explain that the "conspicuous at-tendance" of that gentleman at a Unitarian dedication -to which exception has been taken by the was altogether scetdental. He went merely the famous preacher who was to deliver the a

arriving late, and the house boing crowded, he was expectedly and against his desire given a seas on the THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some of the old topers in Ruode Island say they don't

cars whether a prohibitory liquor law is passed of not, the State is so small that they can can easily step

over the border when they want a dring. "It looks like wain, old fellaw. I guess we'd better

"It looks like wain, our tenant have a hansom."

"What do you want a hansom for! It's only half a dozen blocks, and you've got your imbreelia."

"Yeas, deah boy But it's my waiking umbwellaw. I could nevast wap it up again, don't you know."—[Town Topics. It is now said to be the custom in England for a gentle man who is engaged to present his betrethed with three rings. The engagement rings given by Earl Cairns to Miss Adele Grant included a half hoop of diamonds, a

ring set with a diamond and a ruby, and another mounted with a fine single sapphire. One of the 7th boys is Mr. Merritt, son of Undertaker Merritt, who had charge of General Grant's funeral, and Private Jessup, Company P. says when Merritt wanted to give the command "Fours Right," on the Avenue, he shouted, "Friends of the deceased with please pass down the right aisle,"—[Washington Critic.

An unforeseen trouble has arisen in consequence of the secularization of the Pantheon in Paris. The splendid frescoes which have occupied the leading artists of France nearly ten years are already showing signs of injury from damp. So long as regular services were held in the Pantheon the constant influx of fresh air and the warmth generated by the congregations kept the drawn, steps must be taken to preserve the freecoes. Unfortunately there are no existing means of warming the building, so that it will be necessary to creek stoves

H. Levy, and others, are to be preserved. Barnum says he has wasted \$5,000 on boomeranga. This is surprising, as it has been taken for grauted that all the money invested by the great showman in boom harangues has returned big dividends.—[Boston Trans-

It is becoming a somewhat common practice in a few

if the works of Puvis de Chavannes, Cabanel, Laurens,

English churches to give an oratorio or a part of an oratorio at the second service instead of a sermen. me of the Church papers vigorously attack the prac-

Bass is not only a very polite man, but he is a man who never loses his presence of mind. The other day he was standing in a horse car. Is suddenly struck a coal cart and Bass was sent to grass; in short, he was knocked down. As he rose, he saw a lady standing, His spirit of gallantry was touched. Bowing politely, he said, "Take my sast, madam." It is presumed that she preferred to stand. —[Boston Transcript. A feature of a meeting of the Salvation Army the

other night in Washington was an address by a converte dude. The army prayed vociferously for all poor dudes

Tramp to Housemaid: "Gimme a little bite to eat, please. I hain'te t nothing for four days."
Housemaid: "Certainly, poor man. Come in and sit down. Here's a nice piece of roast beef for you."
Tramp: "You're mighty kind, mem, but I never eas meat in Holy Week. Can't you roll out a cup of choeolate, a bit of broiled shad and a plate of lee-cream ? I'm a starvin' wretch, but I can't go back on my religious principles under no considerations whatsomever, mem."—[Washington Critic. They are still organizing societies in Germany for the preservation and restoration of old castles. The Heidelperg Castle Society seems to be the most successful of

from the visitors who will attend the Grand Jubilee of Heidelberg University next August. The Norristoien Herald suggests that the name of Washington Territory be changed to Yum-Yum in defer

them. It expects to get a great many subscriptions

ence to the present Japanese craze. "What are the Blenkinsop girls in mourning for !"

"Their parrot."
"In mourning for a parrot! Why, it's a positive "Oh, but this one could repeat the Lord's Prayer, you know."—(Town Topics.

The Chattanooga Times infers that Mrs. Thompsom cannot be a Republican, because she was a very carness Confederate during the war. In other words the Demoeratic party has a mortgage on all ex-Confederates.

Fogg is in an awful fix. He lives out of town, and be is perched right between the horns of the most uncomfortable dilemma ever any man satupon. If he waiks into the city the horse-car folks threaten to boycott his family and refuse to let any of them ride; on the other hand, if he rides, the shoomakers are going to declare war against him for trying to save his shoe-leather, and thus injure their business by diminishing the demand.—
[Boston Transcript. A Montana jury recently brought in a verdict of guilty against a cowboy, and his friends rode into town and

gave them a horsewhipping. This is the sort of struck juries they have in the far west. Yesterday one of the 7th Regiment boys was up in the Freezery building and he was shown the finest counter-Treasury building and he was shown the finest counterfelt die in the world.

"Yes," said the guide, pointing out the fine points,
"the counterfeiter worked three years in perfecting his
plate and just as he had finished it he was captured by

the authorities."
"Didn't ne have a chance to use it at all i" inquired the New-Yorker.
"Not at all. His three years of labor were utterly

"Not at all. His three years of labor were utterly wasted.

"Well, well," sighed the sympathetic soldier, "it was a — shame, wasn't it?"
It required a diagram to explain to him what made the crowd raugh.—[Washington Critic.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Frank Lincoln, the humorist, has lately given with success a new monologue entitled "My Experience at a Church Fair." The London News makes this interesting reference to

the play of "Money": "It will probably be new to many admirers of Lord Lytton that the admirable com-edy incident [of Graces and Lady Franklin, dancing] in Money' is borrowed from the French stage. In lected editions of Lord Lytton's dramatic works the obligation is acknowledged, though in a vague fashion. A foot-note says, 'For the original idea of this scene the authoris indobted to a little proverbe never, he be-tieves, noted in public.' So far from being 'never acted in public,' Seribe's comedy was produced in 1829— at least ten years before 'Money' was in existence—at the Theatre Français under the title of 'Les Inconsola-bles.' The scone was played respectively by Armand and the celebrated Mile. Mars."

The London Telegraph gives this account of the scene at the reappearance of Miss Ellen Terry at the London Lycoum Theatre, March 6, as Hargaret in "Faust":
"The house, as usual, was crewded to its fullest extent; the audience was on the qui vice of expectancy, and when Margaret crossed the stage on issuing from the church the situation, serious as it is, was lost in the enchurch the situation, scrious as it is, was lost in the enthusiasm of the welcome. Again and again Miss Terry
was called throughout the play, and it was noticed how,
with voice restored and spirits renewed by rest, she applied herself with fresh energy to her welcome task. The
scene at the shrine—most pathetic of dramatic moments—and the mad scene which concludes the play
have seldom been acted with so much tenderness and
imagination. Miss Terry, with health restored and voice
in good order, comes back to the company of which she
is the brightest ornament."

Mile. Rhea will not conclude her present dramatic America and she has met with encouraging practical success. It is the intention of Mile Rhea to traverse the United States again next season, when she will appear in New-York and many other of the large cities. Mile. Rhea's business affairs are directed by Mr. J. W. Morrissey, and the actress expresses great satisfaction with this manager's administration of the business.

Mr. Bronson Howard's comedy of "One of Our Girls" will reach its 200th performance on the 29th of May at the Lyceum Theatre. Miss Dauvray will then close her season, and she will go to Europe for the summer. Her new season at the Lyceum Theatre is to begin early next October, with the new play by Mr. Bronson Howard, as previously announced.

The Meiningen Theatrical Company is coming to America next season, to make a tour of the country, under the direction of Mr. Adolph Neuendorf. Mr. Louis James, formerly of Lawrence Barrett's

Dramatic Company, latterly of the New-York Lyceum Theatre, will enter the field as a star in "romantic, classical and legitimate grama" on the 22d of August next, at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. He will begin with Virginius. A season of thirty weeks has been planned and the time is already filled. Mr. James will planned and the time is already filled. Mr. James will have the professional support of his wife (Marie Watte-wright), and of a select company. The manager is Mr. Frank Farrell. Many friends to Mr. James wish success for him in this important enterprise. The Irish drama of "Shaue-na-Lawr," to be presented

by Mesars, James C. Rozch and J. A. Knot, which was produced some time ago at the People's Theatre in this netty. Mr. W. J. Scanlan, who plays its chief part, will netdentally, sing ten songs. The plece is cast as fol

Shane-na	Lawn		W. J. Scanla
John Pow	or		J. B. Turne
Gerald I'e	wer		. Helry Bergman
Squire Re	dmond		G. W. Pik
Harry He	dmond	************	W B. Ogder
Mat Kirw	in		Walter Fessie
Ronald			G. Reynolds
Buckley			C. R. Webstel
A gent Dill	lon		Albert Morrel
Cantain F	tzgorald		.Waiter Wallace
Rose Redn	noud		Lillian Hadley
Dogge (PA	0000		. Marion Warret
Mrs Powe	P		Irs. J. B. Turner
Moll Shah	ongh	X6	s. Louise Harris
AWTODOS	Harrott Will	appear at	Los Angeles, (

fornia, on April 26, and will remain there throughout The Star Theatre is to be decorated with flowers on Monday night and bouquets are to be presented to all ladies who attend. Miss Davenport's re-antrance as Federa will be made a floral fessival.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPRING SUIT.

From The New York Sun.

Mr. Cleveland is clothed with firmness like a garment, and inexpugnable decision is the staff upon which, next to Dau Lament, he most doth lean.

BENEFITED BY A BOYCOTT.

From The Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.

In Kansas City without any preliminary agreement or drafting of resolutions, every beyonded firm now finds its trade increased and the people have